The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1884. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

REDUCTION
IN PRICES
OF
Business Suitings.

WE HAVE A LARGE LOT OF SUITINGS AT

$35,

FORMER PRICES,

$45 and $50.

The above offer is made solely to close out our very large stock, upon which we will make a reduction on all our lines.

WE SELL FOR CASH ONLY.

J. B. HALL & CO.,
Tailors, 128 Dearborn-st.

CALLING CARDS,
from Fifteen Cents to Fifteen Dollars per package.
For VARIETY,
NOVELTY,
ECONOMY,
Engraved to look well over any display QUICK SERVICE.
P. H. REVELL,
STEEL PLATE ENGRAVER,
140 & 142 Madison-st.

JUPE-HEIDSIECK
Champagne.
Connoisseurs declare champagne to resemble other brands for the sake of name.
"JUPE-HEIDSIECK" on cork and every "Jupe-Heidsieck" when pressed to the truth.

GRAND CANADA.
Steamer of Goodrich's Northern Line will leave the Foot of the Lake Michigan.

REECHER DEFIANT.

The Plymouth Pastor Attends His Station in the Church from His Pulpit.

And Informs Them that He Can Live and Preach Without Their Aid.

He Says He Is Sorry for Some Things, but that He Is Proud of His Record.

New York, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, was crowded to the doors and long lines of men stood outside when Rev. Henry Ward Beecher began his morning sermon. He preached long and thoroughly and, after making the announcements that he would receive calls from Cain's dog until 7 o'clock that the season has been prosperous, and he was sorry to say, more members were lost. I have been the very pastor of this church which I was founded for me and other brethren nearly forty years ago, and I can truly write a letter that I have received that this church has the almost forty years dwelt together in such a unity that never has there been any misfortune or any disturbance to speak it was necessary for me to walk outside of deacons or trustees or to what should be done, duty, however, would not allow me to do, at last the time has come for me to ask the question.

[illegible] which, however, threatened.

The action of the trustees I know nothing about except what I learn from the newspapers. As I understand I have heard the names of six or eight members of this church who are not in entire accordance with themselves or with me, and there are forty, or forty, or fifty, or some several gave notice to the board trustees. I don't know who they are, neither do I care, for it is none of my business. But as much has been said already that I have heard such to that to you all that there may [illegible] a very serious misunderstanding, and all should see.' Mr. Beecher then referred to the last few sessions, during that he would say a few words, to you, upon matters which [illegible] and continued: 'I have been the very pastor of this church since

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Question of Abandoning the Cherokee Treaty to the Open Outside.

A Chance to Appeal to the Intervention of the Secretaries Records.

Appropriations for Public Buildings—Decline of the Merchant Marine—Edmunds's Views.

TREATY TALK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The question whether to put the Cherokee treaty up to Congress to have special action of the Senate relating to its abandonment came up for the consideration of the Senate. The matter is still before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, but it is believed that the members of the committee, or the most of them, oppose have been privately, or by their express action, declared themselves opposed to the treaty. Senator Edmunds, who has given special study to the Indian question, and has been engaged to take the public into the consideration of that body, is said to strongly oppose such action. It is probable that it is essential to the matter to the Democratic Senators and Republicans. The question of Senator Sherman and Windom, of Ohio, is not known of tonight, and Senator Frank of Missouri is absent from the city.

THE DECLINE IN AMERICA.

Senator Hoar gave a good many points in explanation of the study of the Foreigners' trade before that body was submitted to the Senate, and is ascribed to be in favor of a free exchange policy. He said that there was a decline, but it believed to be permanently on account of the old Democratic doctrine of the Government of Southern States upon of the South's policy. The Administration of that government are absent, but it is believed that the members of the committee, or the most of them, are in favor of the Democratic doctrine of the Government of Southern States upon of the South's policy. Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, and Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, are expected to have spoken during the session of this week

WALL STREET.

Pike and Shorter Dug and Lucin for the Foot of the Lumber.

The Growth in the Coal Combination and Its Effect on the Market.

Railroads Said to Be in Trouble—A Fight in the East Tennessee Directory.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—[Special.]—The Chief Events which mark the business week of December which opens this day have been mostly of a character which will be found in the private history of the money market, and disclosures that have transpired during the week. The week has been a remarkable one in the history of the money market, and the events for the most part of an entirely unlooked for character. A million here or there is comparatively a matter of little consequence, but the sudden withdrawal of such sums from the banks in a single week is a matter of serious importance. The week opened with a rumor that several of the heavy banking houses were in trouble, and the rumors

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

[illegible]

POSTAGE.

[illegible]

UNITED STATES OPENS.

[illegible]

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1894.

Pastor Jones spoke yesterday at Central Church on "Human Progress."

Dr. Thomas devoted his sermon yesterday at the People's Church to reflections on the year just ended.

Nearly four and $70,000 were lost by the Union Opera House fire at Racine, Wis., early yesterday morning.

Peter H. C. Adam testified before the Society of United Oddfellows yesterday on the "Wreaps of the Wreckgrants."

Baxter & Sargent, wholesale shoe dealers of Minneapolis, Minn., have failed, with liabilities and $21,000 assets.

Miss Wellman of Dalgonna, Ill., threw her two little girls into a well and jumped in herself. All three were drowned.

Oscar Hammerstein, who furnishes a satellite who is not unknown in Chicago and San Francisco, has been arrested in New York.

A schedule of unclaimed Russian bank-notes, representing a face value of $100,000, was found accidentally by some children in Berne, Switzerland.

Senator Gorman denies that he ever declared "I was in the Illinois Senatorial contest which would disgrace the State." He thinks Gen. Logan will be elected.

Theodore L. Flexner, a graduate of Harvard, died in the almshouse at Cambridge, Mo. He was formerly editor of the Cambridge Transcript and was worth $50,000.

William McKinney, a prominent business man of Centreville, Ill., fell the night of a month ago from his second-story window. The surgeon at 12:30 o'clock Christmas morning.

Some excitement has been caused in police circles at Washington by an attempt to bribe up a disreputable establishment to which a United States Senator was reported to be a regular lodger.

Lord Coleridge-Chancellor has granted his daughter an annuity of $500 a year, but instead, Mr. Atkins, pursuing an old poet not to remain his chief with eighteen hundred Coleridge.

In a big pathology on her way down the New York Harbor, the Savannah Athletics collided with the German steamer Cattenia, and was considerably damaged. The steamer suffered but slightly.

Felix Diaz of Toledo, O., intends to contest the election to Congress of Jacob Romeis from that district on the ground, as it is said, that Romeis has never been naturalized and is ineligible.

Directors of the late Security Trust say that they will support Mr. Bryan candidacy for the New York Governorship because Bryan declined to support Folger in the contest for the Governorship of New York.

Solomon Hirshbeck, President of the First National Bank of La Porte since its organization, and one of the earliest settlers of Northern Indiana, died yesterday. He was 80 years old and leaves fortune of $500,000.

Railroad grade have ruined Hudson, Ill., formerly one of the most prosperous grain markets in the State. There are only two elevators in the town, and where there were once four, and "a'way they looks like, Anothy."

A decree is being issued by Democrats in Washington to the effect that all the truck-ers for the appointment of assistant-secretary by the State Department for a number of years have been delivered by the Republican officials.

Senator Hoar is thought to be a stronger advocate of the old Democratic doctrine of maintenance of authority than most of the Southern Senators. In the formation of the Nicaragua treaty he will probably advocate an aggressive policy.

In another column will be found the first annual report of the United States Commissioner of Navigation, in which the conditions of the merchant marine of this country in all ports and suggestions are offered as to the manner in which it may be improved.

There were only twenty murders in Cook County during the year 1894. One man was hanged. Five committed suicide, one in under sentence of death, one was imprisoned for life, three are in the penitentiary, three are awaiting trial, and six escaped conviction.

In all probability Mr. Peel's inquiry concerning the Nicaragua surveying party will be sent down to the Senate. It is thought that Secretary Gresham would hardly have permitted the expedition to start had he not had assured that Mr. Peel's resolution would fail.

Senator Hoar said yesterday that it was very improbable by public the case of the Hawaii treaty in the Senate. The opposition of the sugar interests, he thought, would not succeed in so much as that of the labor men. It was generally supposed, he said, that Hawaii would have a place in the Union if it wanted it. The Senate was of the opinion that the Democrats in the House would not allow the bill for the admission of Southern Dakota to pass, and that there was hardly a chance for its admission during the next few years.

One of the earliest subjects to be considered upon the reassembling of the Senate will be the question of extending the Spanish treaty to open session. The Foreign Affairs Committee, which has been deliberating upon the matter, is reported to be pretty evenly divided concerning it.

Secretary Gresham is said to have informed Congressmen Lawler that the appropriations contemplated in the Senate Naval bill are grossly inadequate and would cripple the service. It is reported that the House will regard the Secretary's disinclination as a good reason for refusing to pass the bill.

Commissioner Lochren's friends attribute Mr. Webster's letter giving reasons for his refusal to accept the Weldon bill was partly the fact that when the Weldon bill was passing Webster replied to Lochren to withdraw his opposition to the measure. Webster was to receive a fee of $25,000 if the bill passed. Lochren refused, and the bill was defeated.

At the regular Sunday meeting of the Chicago Socialists yesterday a resolution was offered condemning charitable giving to the poor by the rich and "denouncing in a bitter trend the wrecked charity which enables the privileged class to unload their rotten upon those whom they have robbed and are bank."

Joseph D. Bickley of the Cincinnati Enquirer says that Mr. Cleveland is in line with his party and proposes to act with it. Mr. Cleveland said him that he had not promised any man a place in his Cabinet. Mr. McLean thought that Carlisle, Bayard, Vilas of Wisconsin, and Whitney of New York would all be among the new President's advisers.

Rumor runs in the confusion that Chicago is not likely to increase the insufficient appropriations already made for the erection of some forty public buildings in various parts of the country. Supervising Architect Bell has given notice that he will at once proceed with the erection of such stone and unsatisfactory buildings as the money in his command will allow.

Fully 400 parcels in Spain. Official reports place the number killed in the Province of Malaga and Granada, which suffered most from the earthquake, at 600. The population of the City of Granada is announced to be public reports. Over half the inhabitants of Almendros were killed and Alhama is nearly in ruins. The shock was not felt in the northern and unfavorable provinces.

THE OPPOSITION TO ARBITRATION TREATY.

The proposition to modify the Spanish treaty and Spain's readiness to negotiate is such satisfactory news from Washington. (1) That the treaty will not be ratified in anything like its present shape; (2) that it ought not to be ratified as it stands; and (3) that Spain is prepared to make most extraordinary concessions from any supposed view in order to substitute for bankrupt possessions in the West Indies, which have ceased to be the rich mine the pirates they used to be.

Unfortunately the proposed modifications, as set forth in the Washington dispatches, do not touch the fundamental objections to the treaty. The abolition from of duty of all sugars and raises Sec. 50 finds standard would still maintain the great bulk of sugars imported from Cuba, and the assessment of the duties on the higher standards would chiefly be in the interest of a few American refiners, who would thus be secured against the competition of Cuban refiners. But the sugar interests of Cuba and Porto Rico would enjoy the secured markets as under the treaty in its present state, and therefore concessions would derive no greater benefit. In other words, the profit of the planters on Cuban sugars would be increased to the amount of the duty taken off; their enterprise would be stimulated to the full capacity of the islands; tens of thousands of additional cheerful coolies would be imported from China to raise enough sugar to supply the whole American demand, and the importation of sugar from other countries would be shut off; the Government would sacrifice the entire 40 to 60 millions of revenue from the present sugar-duties; and the American people would pay as much for their sugar as before, as the Cubans would have a monopoly of the trade at high-tariff prices.

The purpose of the modifications proposed is evidently to conciliate certain close opposition to the ratification of the treaty—notably the sugar-refiners and telegram-distributors. The concessions to special interests will certainly not compensate for the sacrifice of an annual revenue according to 40 millions and upwards without obtaining any advantage for the cause of the American people. The proposed changes are suggestive of Spanish duplicity.

The letter which Secretary Frelinghuysen has sent to Senator Miller of California, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in defense of the peculiar treaty, is an exceedingly weak document, which does not even attempt to meet the material objections urged against the treaty. Its reference to American experience with the remission of the duty on Brazilian coffee was not calculated to gain friends for the proposed remission of duty on Cuban sugars. Do not gain that the demagogical "free breakfast-table" cry has resulted a loss of coffee revenue amounting to $100,000,000 during the last twelve years, and that so far the price of coffee to consumer fixed immediately increased as an export tax the full amount of revenue raised by the American Government, thus compelling the American consumer to pay as much for their coffee as before, while the American Government transferred $10,000,000 a year of its revenue to the coffers of the Emperor of Brazil!

Mr. Frelinghuysen states that the Spanish treaty prevents Spain from taking similar retaliatory action. The text of the treaty does not bear out this allegation. It stipulates merely that no "higher" export duty shall be levied than is now levied, while nowhere Spain's right to retain and pursue the present export duty on Cuban sugar, and does not prohibit the imposition of taxes on land, on capital, on income, on privilege-tax-factory from the sale of sugar to us, or in any other form of internal taxation. The revenue required by the American Government would pass into the Spanish coffers in the shape of indirect taxes in Cuba, which would absorb the additional profits of Cuban industry. That is the Spanish object in negotiating the treaty.

The logical result of the proposed treaty with Spain may be decisively ascertained from American experience with the Hawaiian Islands, which was summed as follows by Mr. Thurber in the speech before the New York Chamber of Commerce:

The experience with the Hawaiian treaty under a similar reciprocity treaty proves that the maintenance of Hawaii's commercial system of American products is there. In order that the reciprocity may be maintained, Hawaii has been obliged to grant to the United States the exclusive right to use Pearl Harbor as a coaling and naval station. The United States has thus secured a valuable possession, but it has also incurred the obligation to protect Hawaii from foreign aggression. The Hawaiian Government has been compelled to maintain a standing army and navy, and to increase the public debt. The Hawaiian Government has been compelled to maintain a standing army and navy, and to increase the public debt. The Hawaiian Government has been compelled to maintain a standing army and navy, and to increase the public debt. The Hawaiian Government has been compelled to maintain a standing army and navy, and to increase the public debt.

The same influences would work and probably the same result in the new relations with Cuba, with the difference that the loss to this country would be greater than upon the part money loss than the loss and gain from so-called "reciprocity" with the Sandwich Islands.

The pressure which the Administration is bringing upon the Senate to ratify the Spanish treaty is by no means confinable to President Arthur or Secretary Frelinghuysen. It looks as though they were determined to force a bad bargain on the country in order to acquire a diplomatic reputation for their Administrations. If the Administration's fortunately in this effort is not abated. It will also be suggested that the New York capitalists who hold mortgages on the Cuban plantations are using the President and his Secretary of State to further their own selfish interests at the expense of the public welfare. Minister Foster, of course, has a personal grudge to the matter and would like to see the "Foster treaty" pass into history, but it is not strange that he has become thoroughly absorbed in it. If he desired to realize [illegible] from he should have made a better bargain with Spain, and if there shall ever be a "Foster treaty" the onus will apply to some other negotiations.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

[illegible] the Editor of The Tribune:] I noticed in your last issue remarks on the business situation in that direction of the [illegible] with which I entirely agree. I am a subscriber to your paper, and am rather a [illegible] reader, which puts me more than [illegible] to see that you have not [illegible] the [illegible] of which appeared [illegible] in the New York Sun of Dec. 23, 1894. [illegible] I am not a [illegible] of the Sun, but I am a subscriber to the New York Tribune, and I am glad to see that you have not [illegible] the [illegible] of the Sun, and that you have not [illegible] the [illegible] of the Sun, and that you have not [illegible] the [illegible] of the Sun, and

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Details of the Destruction Wrought by the Recent Earthquakes in Spain.

Official Chief Secretary Ayala Makes a Speech—The Afghan Difficulty Troubles.

The Central Relations of England and Russia on the Afghanistan Question.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

CHRISTMAS DEATH.

THE CHICAGO WAR.

THE CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

THE CHICAGO GRAIN.

THE CHICAGO PORK.

THE CHICAGO LUMBER.

THE CHICAGO DRY GOODS.

THE CHICAGO WOOL.

THE CHICAGO HIDE.

THE CHICAGO COAL.

THE CHICAGO PRODUCE.

THE CHICAGO PROVISION.

THE CHICAGO METAL.

THE CHICAGO LEATHER.

THE CHICAGO LUMBER.

THE CHICAGO DRY GOODS.

THE CHICAGO WOOL.

THE CHICAGO HIDE.

THE CHICAGO COAL.

THE CHICAGO PRODUCE.

THE CHICAGO PROVISION.

THE CHICAGO METAL.

THE CHICAGO LEATHER.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Thirty-Seven Years Without a Sensation—Some Strong Talk for an Old Citizen.

Judges Who Passed Sentence on Chesebrough—The Problem of the Christmas Present.

Run or Bolt or Fighting—Why the Bolt and Run Seemed—The Candid Little Girl.

A Shocking Accident.

Out on Bail or Fighting.

Hilda's Understanding.

Gossamer's Darling.

Social Conversation.

Proposed Restrictions on Threatening.

Foreign Gems Forming the Crown Jewels of the Czar.

The Problem of the Christmas Present.

Apollinaris

Was awarded at the INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION, London, 1884, the HIGHEST AWARD over ALL other Mineral Waters, Natural or Artificial.

"APOLLINARIS [illegible] Mineral Waters. The numerous competitors appear to have one after another fallen away."
British Medical Journal, May 31, 1884.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

CHICKERING PIANOS

W. W. KIMBALL CO.

DR. BENAUT'S PURGATIVE PILLS.

Globes! Globes!

A. H. Andrews & Co.

Dr. Laville's Remedies

Gout and Rheumatism

Stockholders' Meeting.

Proposals for Army Supplies.

STATE LINE

Pennsylvania Military Academy.

ALL IS WEAK AND DESPONDING

AREND'S KUMISS.

CATARRH

NORTHWEST.

How Virginia Embroils Ella Clayton in Disputes Previous to the Wisconsin.

Another Move in the Buckingham Estate Suit—Ex-Epidemic of Suicides.

Ex-Power Overcome by Electricity—The Madison Belle Belt in Power—Leader Lumsden.

MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Chairman Hayden has written a very considerate letter to a Democratic paper defending the records of prominent Democrats in the Legislature. In this letter he says:

[illegible]

Among the statements to which attention is called is that Governor Clough, in addressing the Legislature, said that the Democratic party had been in power in the State for two years, and that during that time the State had been prosperous. Mr. Hayden says that the Democratic party had been in power for two years, but that the Governor could not be held responsible for the prosperity of the State during that time, as the Republicans had a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and could have defeated any measure which they did not approve. Mr. Hayden says that the Democrats had been in power for two years, but that the Governor could not be held responsible for the prosperity of the State during that time, as the Republicans had a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and could have defeated any measure which they did not approve. Mr. Hayden says that the Democrats had been in power for two years, but that the Governor could not be held responsible for the prosperity of the State during that time, as the Republicans had a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and could have defeated any measure which they did not approve.

[illegible]

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Chairman Hayden has written a very considerate letter to a Democratic paper defending the records of prominent Democrats in the Legislature. In this letter he says:

[illegible]

Among the statements to which attention is called is that Governor Clough, in addressing the Legislature, said that the Democratic party had been in power in the State for two years, and that during that time the State had been prosperous. Mr. Hayden says that the Democratic party

BUSINESS MEN,
BUY YOUR
Desk and Office Fittings
OF
W. HATHEN, 239 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS.

YOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Judge Thomas Lowry of Minneapolis and Col. W. S. Hamilton of Lakewood are at the Palmer.

Capt. Judah Thomas, U. S. A., and Surgeon Kennedy of Columbus, O., are at the Auditorium.

Edward H. Taylor Jr. of Frankfort, Ky., and Frederick Weaver of Toronto are at the Grand.

Retired Confectioners Dressed and Loving will be the night team for Springfield to be present at the funeral of the confectioner baby.

IN GENERAL.

A. H. Rothschild was at the Union yesterday. He is commissioned for 24 packing up his art duds, and will soon remove his store.

Nathan Rosenberg, a German, aged 24, living at No. 200 Western avenue, shouted from a window to a friend of his, Val Koch, who was crossing the bridge on the 1st ultimate, and broke his collar bone in the attempt.

The following officers were elected at the semi-annual meeting of Union Relief, No. 1, I. O. of G. F.: Chief Ranger, J. C. Hennings; Vice-Chief, W. S. Wilson; Treasurer, A. Rothschild; Recording Secretary, A. N. Bing; Financial Secretary, L. L. Campbell; Trustees, Charles Jackson, Isaac Rosenfeld, S. S. Stein, Chester Jackson, Isaac Rosenfeld, S. S. Stein.

A woman 35 years old attempted to commit suicide last night because her husband, Valentine Ahl, had been married only five weeks. She, at 11 o'clock in the evening, took a dose of laudanum, brought about by a quarrel. Dr. Kinsella was called and saved her life. The husband was arrested for assault. The wife refused to make complaint. She lives at No. 1,000 West Lake street.

Michael Reilly, father of Officer John Reilly of the Thirteenth district, who was injured some time ago, has not yet been found although diligent and extended search has been made for him. The old man is 70 years of age, and is slender. He wore a dark suit of clothes and soft hat. Officer John Reilly says that he cannot think that his father has gone home, as he would have written him. He is afraid that the old man has met with foul play.

The officer in charge of the Central Station patrol wagon last evening had a troublesome time in arresting four men in a saloon on the corner of La Salle and Madison streets. The men had fought in the saloon, and when the officer arrived they were engaged in a free fight in the street. They resisted the officer, and it required the assistance of a number of citizens to overpower them. They were finally taken to the station.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Trade with the usual disagreeable accompaniments of cold, disturbed atmosphere, and the day's business was of a disagreeable character. Nothing in a bull direction occurred, but considerable selling kept the market unsettled, and made out-door operations somewhat unsatisfactory. The feature of the day was the sharp decline in provisions, brought about partly by a heavy increase in the visible supply of pork, and partly by a weakening tendency in the hog market. The cash demand for mess pork was fair, but the offerings were in excess of the requirements of buyers, and prices declined 50c per barrel. Lard was also weak and lower. Trade in grain was quiet, and prices were unsettled and irregular. Wheat was weak and lower, and closed at 1c decline. Corn was dull and weak, and closed at 1/2c decline. Oats were dull and lower. Rye was dull and nominal. Barley was dull and weak. Flax was dull and lower. No trade in seeds. Receipts and shipments of grain were as follows: Receipts—Wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 70,000 bu; oats, 70,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu; flax seed, 1,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 30,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu; flax seed, 1,000 bu. Lard was quoted at $6.50 cash; $6.50@6.52½ January; $6.60@6.62½ February; $6.70@6.72½ March. Pork was quoted at $13.75 cash; $13.75@13.80 January; $13.90@13.95 February; $14.05@14.10 March. Short ribs were quoted at $6.50 cash; $6.50@6.52½ January; $6.60@6.62½ February; $6.70@6.72½ March. Wheat was quoted at 75c cash; 75@75½c January; 76@76½c February; 77@77½c March. Corn was quoted at 39½c cash; 39½@39¾c January; 40@40½c February; 40½@41c March. Oats were quoted at 28½c cash; 28½@28¾c January; 29@29½c February; 29½@30c March. Rye was quoted at 57c cash; 57@57½c January; 58@58½c February; 59@59½c March. Barley was quoted at 57c cash; 57@57½c January; 58@58½c February; 59@59½c March. Flax seed was quoted at $1.30 cash; $1.30@1.31 January; $1.32@1.33 February; $1.34@1.35 March.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Trade was dull and featureless, and the market was weak and lower. Prices declined from 1/8 to 1/4 per cent. Money was easy at 6 per cent. Sterling exchange was quiet and steady at $4.86 for 60-day bills and $4.87½ for demand. Government bonds were dull and steady. Closing quotations were as follows: Chicago Gas Trust certificates, 69½@69¾; Chicago & Northwestern, 107½@107¾; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 118½@118¾; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 58½@58¾; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred, 107½@107¾; Chicago & Eastern Illinois, 110@112; Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred, 130@135; Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, 20@21; Western Union Telegraph, 80½@80¾; Northwestern preferred, 132@132½; Rock Island, 118½@118¾; St. Paul, 58½@58¾; St. Paul preferred, 107½@107¾; Lake Shore, 107½@107¾; Michigan Central, 87½@87¾; Illinois Central, 130½@130¾; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 124½@124¾; New York Central, 107½@107¾; Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, 134½@134¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 23½@23¾; Ohio & Mississippi preferred, 73½@73¾; Union Pacific, 52½@52¾; Missouri Pacific, 74½@74¾; Central Pacific, 31½@31¾; Denver & Rio Grande, 15½@15¾; Denver & Rio Grande preferred, 45½@45¾; Texas Pacific, 13½@13¾; Kansas & Texas, 15½@15¾; Kansas & Texas preferred, 35½@35¾; Wabash, 15½@15¾; Wabash preferred, 30½@30¾; Wabash debentures, 60½@60¾; Wabash debentures B, 30½@30¾; Wabash debentures C, 15½@15¾; Wabash debentures D, 5½@5¾; Wabash debentures E, 2½@2¾; Wabash debentures F, 1½@1¾; Wabash debentures G, ½@¾; Wabash debentures H, ¼@½; Wabash debentures I, ¼@½; Wabash debentures J, ¼@½; Wabash debentures K, ¼@½; Wabash debentures L, ¼@½; Wabash debentures M, ¼@½; Wabash debentures N, ¼@½; Wabash debentures O, ¼@½; Wabash debentures P, ¼@½; Wabash debentures Q, ¼@½; Wabash debentures R, ¼@½; Wabash debentures S, ¼@½; Wabash debentures T, ¼@½; Wabash debentures U, ¼@½; Wabash debentures V, ¼@½; Wabash debentures W, ¼@½; Wabash debentures X, ¼@½; Wabash debentures Y, ¼@½; Wabash debentures Z, ¼@½.

THE CHURCHES.

The Society for Biblical Culture Listens to the Cry of the Working Classes.

The Closing Year Suggests Retrospective Reviews from Two Popular Pulpits.

The Feast-Day of St. John the Evangelist Observed at Father Waldron's Church.

THE BIBLICAL SOCIETY.

[Extract of the address of Professor Swing.]

Prof. H. C. Adams of the University of Michigan and Cornell College spoke to the Society of Biblical Culture on Sunday this afternoon on the subject, "Is Our Civilization Safe in the Workingmen?" It was possible, Mr. Adams said, to determine the term "workingmen" by the individual given a more confirmed idea who labors in exerting civilizing, refining ends, and rousing evil and ignorant impulses, but not by the wage system. The distinction labor-basis is to-day between employer and employed. The latter, a wage-earner, is not to-day a citizen. The employer, a wage-payer, is a citizen. The latter is not a citizen, because he is not a free man. He is not free to act as he thinks best. He is not free to vote as he thinks best. He is not free to vote as he thinks best. He is not free to vote